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## MINOR NOTICES

*Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1909* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1911, pp. 812). Besides records of the proceedings of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Association, held at New York in December, 1909, of its various conferences, and of the sixth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Branch, this volume contains one substantive paper in ancient history, by Dr. Albert T. Olmstead, on Western Asia in the Reign of Sennacherib of Assyria, a discourse on the Teaching of Medieval Archaeology, by M. Camille Enlart of the Musée du Trocadéro, a paper on Paradoxes of Gladstone's Popularity, by Mr. Edward Porritt, an excellent presentation of the results of criticism of Bismarck's *Erinnerungen und Gedanken*, under the title Bismarck as an Historiographer, by Professor Guy S. Ford, and three special studies in Western history: by Professor Julian P. Bretz, on Some Aspects of Postal Extension in the West, by Professor Frank H. Hodder, Sidelights on the Missouri Compromise, and by Professor Edmond S. Meany, on the Towns of the Pacific Northwest, and on M. M. McCarver. The interesting papers by Professor Julius Goebel, on the Place of the German Element in American History, and of Dr. H. T. Colenbrander and Miss Ruth Putnam, on the Dutch Element, are also printed; likewise the full and informing statements of Professors George W. Prothero, Colenbrander, Enlart, and Altamira, on the organization and work of the historical societies of Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, and Spain respectively. The Public Archives Commission presents a report on the archives of the state of Illinois, by Professor Clarence W. Alvord and Mr. T. C. Pease, and another on the archives of New Mexico, by Professor J. H. Vaughan. Two novel features of the volume are the proceedings of the first annual conference of archivists, an instructive and useful exchange of experience, with especial emphasis on the lessons to be derived from the management of European archives, and Miss Grace G. Griffin's annual bibliography, *Writings on American History, 1909*. The latter has hitherto been maintained as a separate publication but from now on is to be incorporated as an element in the Annual Reports of the Association. The presence of an unusual group of representatives of European historical culture, invited to New York upon occasion of the Association's twenty-fifth anniversary, gave a distinct flavor to its proceedings, which is reflected in the volume.

*The Imperial Civil Service of Rome*. By H. Mattingly, M.A. [Cambridge Historical Essays, no. XVIII.] (Cambridge, University Press, 1910, pp. x, 159.) In the preparation of this study Mr. Mattingly has used all the best secondary sources and shows a reliable and thorough knowledge of the inscriptional evidence. The introduction gives a general survey of the important sources of revenue under the Empire and

the system of financial administration. This is followed by three chapters upon the civil service. The first deals with the origin, growth, and development of this service. The close relation and overlapping of the military and civil career of the equestrian class compel the writer to discuss at some length the military service of the knights as well as the civil. Chapters 2 and 3 are given over to the discussion of the provinces and the procuratorial system.

Mr. Mattingly adds little that is new to the work already done upon this field by German authorities, notably Mommsen, Hirschfeld, and von Domaszewski. Yet the book has a distinct value as an introduction to a more technical study of the subject and leads one to look for more original work from Mr. Mattingly upon Roman imperial administration. In dealing with the many controversial points which arise the author is an eclectic, choosing that view which best appeals to his judgment. Upon one point he subscribes to two distinctly opposed views. Upon page 66, note 4, he adopts Domaszewski's opinion that the "tribunus sexmenstris" is a staff officer of the cavalry upon half pay. Later (p. 71) he follows Mommsen's explanation that this officer was an ordinary tribune, for whom, by special privilege, the twelve months' service was cut to six.

In another point the eclectic method has not produced a happy result. In dealing with the origin of the *fiscus* Mr. Mattingly adopts Mommsen's conclusion (Hirschfeld *contra*) that the *fiscus* was regarded "in the strictly legal point of view" as the private property of the emperor. But he follows Hirschfeld (Mommsen *contra*) in believing that the *fiscus* was not established as a chest distinct from the *patrimonium* until the time of Claudius. The difficulties are not at all clarified by the compromise or by the author's arguments.

It is apparent that Rostowzew's *Studien zur Geschichte des Römischen Kolonates* had not yet appeared when Mr. Mattingly was working upon this study. Had it been before him he would not have made the statement (p. 35) that no substantial reforms can be attributed to Vespasian. For Rostowzew, with a fair degree of certainty, has assigned to the financial and executive ability of Vespasian the important work of systematizing the administration of the imperial domains and their revenue in Africa.

W. L. WESTERMANN.

*Medieval Europe.* By H. W. C. Davis, M.A. [Home University Library of Modern Knowledge, no. 13.] (New York, Henry Holt and Company; London, Williams and Norgate, 1911, pp. 254.) The series in which this book appears aims to give the educated general reader a brief survey of the whole field of modern knowledge, the historical subjects treated not occupying a particularly prominent place. The editors have been fortunate in securing Mr. Davis to deal with medieval history. In the very brief space allowed him he has given a thoughtful

and sometimes illuminating discussion of the chief movements and institutions of the period. The introductory chapter characterizes the Middle Ages as a distinct period, "a moment of equilibrium when . . . the minds of men are filled with ideas which they find completely satisfying; when the statesman, the artist, and the poet . . . express in deed and work and language the aspirations common to the whole society". If the subsequent treatment does not wholly justify this thesis something must be allowed for the brevity of the book. The best chapters are those dealing with the Church, in which justice is done to its ideals and its contributions to European civilization. The section on the towns and that on the State are not so satisfactory, and medieval commerce is quite neglected. While full of suggestion, the book shares the usual fault of all such condensed surveys in making sweeping statements that require considerable qualification.

A. C. H.

*The Story of Iona.* By the Reverend Edward Craig Trenholme, M.A. (Edinburgh, David Douglas, 1909, pp. xv, 173.) Mr. Trenholme's book is intended less for the historical expert than for the general reader. To the latter it may be heartily recommended as displaying a most interesting vertical section, so to speak, in the religious history of Britain. At the same time students will find in it a useful compilation of the main facts about the history of Iona and—what would perhaps be harder to find elsewhere—a careful description, accompanied by excellent maps and photographs, of its topography and of its architectural antiquities. The narrative outline is unsystematic and far from complete, the last two centuries, for example, being very scantily treated. But representative persons and episodes of different periods are discussed, and the relation of the island to the significant changes in British affairs is made clear.

In view of the author's manifest purpose it is hardly appropriate to dog his heels with detailed criticism and to take issue with the opinions he expresses on various matters of dispute. In the early chapters, particularly, he deals with many subjects concerning which he hardly appears to have expert knowledge; and sometimes, as in his account of the relations between the Gaelic and Cymric languages (p. 18), he has not correctly understood his secondary sources of information. Sometimes, as in his statement that there is no evidence for human sacrifice in ancient Ireland (p. ii), he follows good authorities but is nevertheless probably wrong. Exception might be taken to his account of the earliest inhabitants of Iona and of the Aryan migrations, of the age of Stonehenge, of the religion of the pagan Celts, or of various other matters. But on the whole he has produced a trustworthy version of the traditional history of the island, and he has told it sympathetically and effectively.

*Essai sur les Origines et la Fondation du Duché de Normandie.* Par Henri Prentout, Professeur d'Histoire de Normandie à l'Université de Caen. (Paris, Honoré Champion, 1911, pp. 294.) This small volume owes its publication to the millennial anniversary of the foundation of the duchy of Normandy, so appropriately celebrated at Rouen last June. Originally delivered as lectures at the University of Caen, its chapters retain something of the informality and discursiveness of the classroom, but they have been given more permanent form by the addition of notes and brief appendixes, and the whole constitutes an excellent introduction to early Norman history. A brief account of the early inhabitants and of the Roman domination which fixed the civil and ecclesiastical limits of what was to be Normandy is followed by a careful study of the vexed and relatively unimportant question of the Saxon settlements and a sketch of the little known but highly significant period of Frankish rule. Before taking up the permanent establishment of the Northmen in the duchy, the author finds it necessary to consider in some detail the trustworthiness of our chief authority for early Norman history, the account of the first four dukes written about 1015 by Dudo of St. Quentin, a work so vitiated by credulity and extravagant laudation of the ducal house that M. Prentout reduces it to the rank of a non-contemporary political pamphlet. He accordingly rejects Steenstrup's view of the Danish origin of Rollo, a view which depends essentially upon the acceptance of Dudo's statements, and follows the saga in making him of Norwegian descent. He admits, however, what is the important fact, that Rollo's followers included both Danes and Norwegians, as well as in all probability Swedes, although it would be idle to seek to determine the proportion of each. Moreover, the conquest and the establishment of the Northmen were spread over a considerable period, for the Bessin and the Cotentin were not acquired until several years after 911 and invaders and settlers from the north continued to come throughout the eleventh century. In dealing with this epoch of settlement and organization M. Prentout wisely refuses to think in rigid categories: while Normandy may have originally been a mark, it may be looked at from one point of view as a Scandinavian colony and from another as a Frankish fief, and its rulers used the titles of count, duke, prince, and margrave, interchangeably and without any precise meaning. He is cautious respecting the extent of the new element added to the population; and while emphasizing the remarkable assimilative power of the Northmen, he restricts the ultimate Scandinavian contribution to place-names and maritime terms and to the spirit of enterprise which the Normans showed throughout the Middle Ages and in the discoveries and explorations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The book is sane and critical throughout, and in the midst of a mass of doubtful evidence and conflicting opinion the author shows the prudence of the Norman as well as the caution of the historian.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

*The King's Serjeants and Officers of State, with their Coronation Services.* By J. Horace Round, M.A., LL.D. (London, James Nisbet and Company, Ltd., 1911, pp. xviii, 416.) The eight authoritative pages on serjeanty in *The History of English Law* have admittedly left something to be said on the subject, and a ready welcome is accorded to Mr. Round's latest work. Yet one soon finds that this is not a consistent treatise on serjeanty. One of its contributions is a proof that the great offices of state were not territorial serjeanties, but offices in gross. Their inclusion together with all the coronation services, whether or not strictly serjeanty, necessitated the excision of much material prepared by the author on serjeanties proper. The result is a book hard to classify. It contains much of value on serjeanty in general (pp. 1-51) and the great state offices (pp. 52-92), a deal of detail on sundry obscure serjeanties, and, throughout, an infinity of genealogical minutiae. Indeed, following closely upon his *Peerage and Pedigree*, this is regrettably another evidence that history is losing Mr. Round to genealogy. Since the book appeared too late to be used by the Court of Claims for the recent coronation, and since it is to be hopefully expected that there will not be another coronation for many years, one deplores the labor spent by so acute a researcher in antiquarian oddities and family lore; and, though warned in the preface that this is "more than a matter of 'jocular tenures' or of merely curious interest", the reader is vexed to find how often he is reminded of Scott's Baron of Bradwardine and his "servitium exuendi, seu detrahendi, caligas regis post battalia".

Mr. Round's polemics are again prominent. The errors of many who have essayed work in this field are mercilessly exhibited and the devoted editor of the *Red Book* is pursued with a rancor which subserves no scholarly end. Indeed, eagerness to overthrow standard authority occasionally blinds the author to the weakness of his new contentions—for example, his argument (pp. 38-40), in opposition to Maitland, against the early impartibility of lands held in serjeanty. In the passages cited, the principle was manifestly present, and it proves nothing to show instances in which it was not wholly observed. And to adduce finally cases from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is beside the point; *The History of English Law* speaks of early impartibility. It is surprising to find (p. 36) that the distinction between greater and lesser barons may have originated in Magna Carta. The suggestion is obviously to support the argument that the cleavage between grand and petty serjeanty indicated by Article 37 of the Charter was novel. It is also a strange implication that because this latter distinction was rough it was therefore recent. The parallel and immediately preceding clause touching the socage tenures is unmentioned by Mr. Round who would prove that any assimilation of petty serjeanty to socage was late. The English birth or pre-Conquest domicile of the Domesday *taini* seems insufficiently argued (p. 13). Some foreign names appear among the *taini* of at least ten counties, and borne by men who did not hold the land under King Edward.

ALBERT BEEBE WHITE.

*Fratris Rogeri Bacon Compendium Studii Theologiae.* Edidit H. Rashdall, una cum appendice de Operibus Rogeri Bacon, edita per A. G. Little. [British Society of Franciscan Studies, vol. III.] (Aberdeen, "Typis Academicis", 1911, pp. vi, 118.) The valuable series of publications issued under the auspices of the British Society of Franciscan Studies has received an important addition in the present volume. The treatise here printed is found in Royal MS. 7 F. VII. in the British Museum, a folio vellum manuscript, written at the end of the thirteenth century. It is a fragment of an uncompleted work of which other fragments survive. From the work itself it is clear that it was written in A. D. 1292. The treatise is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the causes of human error, the second with the establishment of truth and the refutation of error. Perhaps its chief interest and importance lies in the fact that very little of the substance of this *opusculum* is to be found in Bacon's hitherto published writings; and that unlike these, it is almost entirely occupied with the discussion of points of scholastic logic and metaphysics, rather than with contributions to natural science or with general reflections on the existing state of knowledge and the methods of pursuing it.

The editor, Dr. Hastings Rashdall of New College, Oxford, who is well known for his history of the *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, has endeavored, as far as possible, to give references to the places in Aristotle and other authors quoted by Bacon—a task of no small difficulty. He has also illustrated the text of Bacon's treatise by useful notes and has prefaced it by a well-considered and informing introduction which sets the work in its proper perspective, literary and historical.

The value of the present volume is greatly enhanced by the appendix, which contains a list of Roger Bacon's works by Professor A. C. Little. This bibliography is based on the one given in Little's *Grey Friars in Oxford*, but has been brought up to date by the light of more recent researches and is a distinct asset. Taken as a whole, the volume before us is a most welcome and worthy contribution to the study of the writings of the great English Franciscans.

*Die Ausgaben der Apostolischen Kammer unter Johann XXII., nebst den Jahresbilanzen von 1316–1375.* Mit darstellender Einleitung herausgegeben von K. H. Schäfer. [Vatikanische Quellen zur Geschichte der Päpstlichen Hof- und Finanzverwaltung, 1316–1378, in Verbindung mit ihrem Historischen Institut in Rom herausgegeben von der Görres-Gesellschaft, II. Band.] (Paderborn, Ferdinand Schöningh, 1911, pp. xi, 151, 911.) As the work of publishing the financial registers of the Avignonese papacy undertaken by the Görres-Gesellschaft progresses, its value becomes more and more apparent. Despite the appearance in the last quarter of a century of numerous monographs and papers based mainly on researches in these records, only a slight portion of the material which these contain has been utilized. The present volume is a

vast storehouse of material on a wide variety of subjects. The documents consist of those portions of the registers which give a summary view of the annual income and expenditure of the papal treasury during the period from 1316 to 1375 and the detailed accounts of the expenditures during the pontificate of John XXII. They throw light not only on the organization of the household and administrative system of the papacy, its political and diplomatic relations, and other phases of its many-sided activities, but also on prices, wages, banking, art, architecture, libraries, military history, and numerous aspects of the intellectual, economic, and social life of the period. The work of editing seems to be well done. There is a full index of proper names and a valuable special index of offices and officials of the papal household.

Mr. Schäfer limits his introduction mainly to a narrow but most useful field. After explaining briefly the nature of the documents and his editorial methods, he gives a tabular view of the annual income and expenditure of the papal treasury during the period of the residence at Avignon and the annual itemized expenditure during the pontificate of John XXII. calculated uniformly in the terms of the Florentine gold florin. It is to be hoped that this will set at rest the controversy about the avarice of the popes of this period. The second and principal contribution is an extensive study of the comparative values of the coins most commonly current in western Europe from the latter part of the thirteenth century to the early part of the fifteenth. A brief discussion of the value of different coins in relation to the precious metals is followed by a long series of tables displaying the actual exchange value of numerous coins. The date of the exchange and the source of information are given in every instance. The study is completed by an appendix of documents relating to exchange drawn from the Vatican Archives and a set of summary tables which display the value of the Florentine gold florin in terms of other coinages at various dates from 1252 to 1375. No set of medieval financial documents offers such excellent opportunities for comparison as this of the papal treasury which received money from every part of the Roman Catholic world. Judging by the several items which the reviewer was able to test, the author has made good use of this opportunity, and has performed the laborious task thoroughly and carefully. From those who have wandered in the nearly trackless wilderness of medieval financial accounts this part of the work can scarcely fail to receive high appreciation.

W. E. LUNT.

*The First English Life of King Henry the Fifth*, written in 1513 by an anonymous author known commonly as the Translator of Livius. Edited by Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, M.A., St. John's College. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. lvi, 212.) Mr. Kingsford has made a valuable and interesting contribution to the original literature of English history by editing this first English life of Henry V. from a



manuscript (Bodley MS. 966) to which his attention was drawn by Bodley's scholarly librarian, Mr. F. Madan. In addition to the printed text of the *Life*, with copious annotations, the present volume contains a portrait of Henry V., a valuable critical introduction of fifty-six pages, a table of variations from the Bodleian manuscript found in a later copy of the *Life* in the British Museum (Harley MS. 35), a glossary of Old English words, and an excellent index. The editing has been done with Mr. Kingsford's usual skill and thoroughness and the work has distinct claims to literary, as well as to historical, recognition.

The *Life* itself is a compilation rather than an original production in that it is in large part a translation of the already well-known Latin work, *Titi Livii Foro-Julienſis Vita Henrici Quinti regis Angliæ*, written soon after 1437 by an Italian-English scholar, with considerable additions in the form of translations from the chronicle of Enguerrand de Monstrelet and from Caxton's *Polichronicon*, and excerpts from a life of Henry V., now lost, written about the middle of the fifteenth century by someone in the service of James Butler, fourth earl of Ormonde. The compiler of the present *Life* seems to have flourished at the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign and to have written his work for the instruction and delectation of the young king, then engaged in a war with the French. As an example of early sixteenth-century prose, and as reflecting the attitude of Tudor England toward the Lancastrian royal house and its exploits, the *Life* has especial interest. It was well known to such prominent later sixteenth-century historical writers as Stow and Holinshed, but was lost sight of in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and its very existence doubted in the nineteenth century.

The positive contributions to knowledge made by this *Life* are contained in certain passages drawn from the Ormonde life of Henry V. "since", as Mr. Kingsford says, "they alone contain matter which is not preserved elsewhere". These new facts throw fresh light on the character of Henry V. and are well discussed in the scholarly introduction.

N. M. TRENHOLME.

*Six Town Chronicles of England.* Edited from Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, the Library of St. John's College, Oxford, the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Library of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat. Now printed for the first time with an introduction and notes by Ralph Flenley, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. 208.) The title of Mr. Flenley's book is no real indication of what it contains. The printing of six interesting, but comparatively unimportant, little town chronicles, five relating to the city of London and one to the borough of Lynn, has been made the occasion for a discussion of the whole question of English town chronicles, forming section one of the Introduction, and of special descriptions and discussions of extant manuscripts, together with a useful list of all the chronicles of London that

are known to exist. These two sections, with the bibliography referred to, take up one-half of the volume and make valuable and interesting reading for the student of English municipal history. Nowhere else, so far as the reviewer is aware, can be found so clear and detailed an account of the efforts to write history made by citizens of London and of a few of the other large towns. The first group dealt with is that of the early and generally anonymous writers of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century chronicles of London. They wrote in Latin and their works, as far as they are known, have been published by the Camden Society and in the Rolls Series. Next come the fifteenth-century chronicles and chroniclers relating London affairs and the history of the time from a London standpoint. Of these there are twenty manuscripts known to exist and, with Mr. Flenley's volume, all but two of these have been published. The third division of part one has a valuable account of chronicles of English towns other than London, while the concluding division discusses the sixteenth-century writers of London chronicles, from Fabyan to Stow, and the end of the chronicles of the metropolis with the expansion of historical writing.

The second part of the Introduction, dealing with the chronicles contained or described in this volume, consists of a series of brief critical introductions to the various manuscripts examined by Mr. Flenley. It would appear that of the chronicles printed in the last part of the volume, that of the London merchant Robert Bale was the most important by far. It is in English and covers the years 1437-1460 from the London standpoint. Like practically all surviving chronicles of London it seems to be based on an earlier work, probably in Latin, which has disappeared. Bale's Chronicle was evidently written in Edward IV.'s reign but practically nothing is known of the author save his name. The manuscript itself had an interesting history which Mr. Flenley brings out. The other chronicles are of minor importance with the exception of the Lynn Chronicle (MS. Western 30,745) which furnishes an early and unique example of an extra-London town chronicle. Mr. Flenley has performed his editorial work in a careful and scholarly manner and we hope we will have more such work from him. There is also an adequate index to the volume and the press-work is excellent.

N. M. TRENHOLME.

*The Life and Letters of Martin Luther.* By Preserved Smith, Ph.D. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911, pp. xvi, 490.) This admirable biography by the son of the well-known Old Testament scholar, Henry Preserved Smith, is to be commended for both its fairness and its accuracy. Its author has studied his subject faithfully and has drawn upon the best and most important sources for a knowledge of the Reformer's career. It is a commentary upon the zeal with which the libraries of Europe have long been ransacked for Luther documents that he is unable, though he has made diligent search, to supply any

important material not already known. But he has utilized the most recent literature upon the subject and his work is fully up to date and well meets the demands of modern historical scholarship. So many-sided a man as Luther may be approached from various angles and every serious and honest study of him is to be heartily welcomed. Too little is known of the great German on this side the sea and anything that helps to make him better understood among us is well worth while.

The story of his career is told in this book in a very matter-of-fact tone, and though the author is a sympathetic admirer there is little of the glow which might be expected to accompany the recording of such a life. If this be a defect, at any rate the consequence is a straightforward biography which carries conviction by its very moderation. The author has undertaken to present the Reformer rather as a great character than as a great theologian and the result is a book which should be of interest to others besides theological scholars. The large quotations from Luther's letters, a body of correspondence almost unequalled in extent and in genuine human interest, are of great value and aid in making the portrait vivid and lifelike. Diligent use too has been made of the Table Talk, that interesting but confused and often incoherent mass of material, upon which Dr. Smith published an excellent doctor's thesis some years ago.

The bibliography at the end of the volume will prove of undoubted value to students. The whole book indeed is capitally adapted to their needs, while many of the quotations from Luther himself and the entertaining way in which some of the scenes of his life are recounted, as for instance, the interview with the papal legate Vergerio, where the dialogue form is employed, make it the reverse of dull and heavy. The effort to write an interesting biography which may appeal to the general public, and at the same time to meet the wants of professional scholars has resulted, to be sure, in some unevenness and lack of unity; at times the narrative halts unduly. But taken as a whole the book is both instructive and readable, and constitutes an uncommonly substantial and worthy addition to the enormous mass of Luther literature.

A. C. MCGIFFERT.

*Inventaire des Archives Farnésiennes de Naples au Point de Vue de l'Histoire des Pays-Bas Catholiques.* Publié par Alfred Cauchie, Professeur à l'Université de Louvain, et Léon Van der Essen, Chargé de Cours à l'Université de Louvain. (Brussels, Kiessling et Cie, 1911, pp. ccxxvi, 557.) This admirable work, the product of so many years of research by such well-known historical scholars, needs only to be mentioned to be appreciated by historians interested in the subject. The introduction (pp. vi-liv) gives a history of the archives, of which even the minute documentation does not destroy the romance. Pages lxx to ccx discuss the value of the archives from various points of view, avoiding all dogmatic assertion and furnishing the fullest illustrations

from which the investigator can make his own judgments. The introduction also discusses the organization of the archives, their diplomatic character, their completeness, their utilization by historians, and the methods of the authors. It is somewhat unfortunate that much of the introduction was evidently written before the completion of the work and was not thoroughly revised (compare p. lxvii, p. ccxxv, and pp. 411-428).

The inventory itself (pp. 1-474) lists 2,068 numbers, many of which consist of many letters or other pieces. The number of individual documents is not even estimated, though it would seem that something could have been done in this direction. The inventory proper is divided into three sections, documents not autograph, autograph, and parchment. It is well and sensibly done. Some documents are carefully described, some mentioned, and the majority grouped, but the diplomatic character of all, as originals, minutes, copies, ciphers, etc., is indicated. The fourth section, Addenda, is the result of the fact that only on second thoughts did it seem necessary to the authors to examine thoroughly the collections listed under such titles as "Londra", "Francia", for incidental material. With this addition it may be presumed that all material relating to the Catholic Low Countries is listed. Pages 475 to 530 constitute an index seemingly complete, and more analytical than is usually the case with European publications. Pages 531 to 533 contain additions and corrections, and a table of contents follows.

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

*Anglo-Dutch Rivalry during the First Half of the Seventeenth Century.* Being the Ford Lectures delivered at Oxford in 1910 by the Rev. George Edmundson, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. 176.) This subject is one which has long deserved treatment from the English side. Mr. Edmundson has done his task thoroughly, conscientiously, and with the use of all the available material. He is quite at home in this field of history and well qualified for the task he has undertaken. The book is scholarly and useful, and all its conclusions are sustained by the evidence. It is plain after reading these lectures that war between England and the Netherlands was certain in the seventeenth century as a consequence of their conflicting commercial interests and the differing pretensions of the two peoples to the use of the fisheries in the so-called British Seas.

The writer is annoyingly inaccurate in small matters. On page 48 he tells us that the Merchant Adventurers were driven from the Netherlands by Alva in 1568, while on page 167 he says that they left Antwerp in 1564, and on page 70 that they were driven from Antwerp in 1582. Again he asserts on page 147 that they were banished from Germany in 1577, while on page 49 this event is placed in 1597. How does he reconcile these dates? On page 63 he misdates the battle of the White Hill. On page 125 he gives Sommelsdijk's letter of February 10, 1640,

as being of February 8, 1646, and his letter of January 26, 1640 as being of February 10. On page 117 "jus electorale alternetur" must certainly mean "the electoral right should alternate", and not "the electoral law should be altered". There are a number of other slight errors of a similar character. These things seem to show undue haste or carelessness.

RALPH C. H. CATTERALL.

*In Defence of the Regalia, 1651-2, being Selections from the Family Papers of the Ogilvies of Barras.* Edited by Rev. Douglas Gordon Barron, M.A., F.S.A.Scot. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1910, pp. xvi, 371.) On the first day of January, 1651, the regalia of Scotland, the crown, sceptre, sword and belt of state, were last used in the coronation of Charles II. at Scone. Before setting out on the invasion of England in July, these valuable possessions were dispatched to one of the strongest fortresses in Scotland, Dunnottar Castle, near Stonehaven on the coast south of Aberdeen, together with the king's private papers, his household effects, the General Assembly records, the principal muniments of the Hamiltons, the charters of St. Andrews University, and other valuables; the whole entrusted to the Earl Marischal who chose his friend, George Ogilvy, as his lieutenant and gave him command of the castle. Thereafter Worcester was fought and lost, the Earl Marischal captured, and Dunnottar invested by General Overton's forces in November. Appeals to the fugitive king on the Continent evoking no relief, the Earl Marischal going over to the English side, the belated efforts of Charles to save the place bringing no substantial results, after eight months' brave defense, the arrival of heavy artillery compelled Ogilvy to surrender the castle and the thirty-five men who remained of his original garrison of less than seventy. But the Parliamentarians never found the regalia. These had been smuggled out during the siege and concealed in Kinneff church where they remained until the Restoration. With the king's return all parties to the matter sought their rewards, and one of the most romantic events of the Civil Wars became the basis of an almost incredibly acrimonious and long-lived dispute, chiefly between the houses of Marischal and Ogilvy. Fifty years after the event it was still bitterly contested before the Privy Council. In 1829 the Bannatyne Club published its *Papers relative to the Regalia of Scotland*; as late as 1896 the Scottish Historical Society printed *Papers relating to the Preservation of the Honours of Scotland*, from the muniments of Lord Kintore; in 1906 a novel, *The Safety of the Honours*, appeared, based on information derived chiefly from documents relating to the Marischal family; in 1907 the *Scottish Historical Review* printed the "Information for the Earl of Kintore against Sir William Ogilvie of Barras and David Ogilvie his Son", prepared for the action of 1702; and now comes this large and handsome volume of selections from the family papers of the Ogilvies of Barras, presenting their side

of the case fully and with unusual impartiality. Edited with eighty pages of interesting and scholarly introduction; notes on the long list of documents adduced; a genealogy of the Ogilvies of Barras; beautifully printed and illustrated, it not merely adds much to the discussion of this long vexed question, it reveals controversial antiquarianism at its best, and while it may not settle all the minute points in the dispute, it adds as much to the illumination as to the spirit of the controversy.

W. C. A.

*The End of the Irish Parliament.* By Joseph R. Fisher. (London, Edward Arnold; New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1911, pp. xii, 316.) This work presents a detailed picture of Irish parliamentary politics from Townshend's viceroyalty (1767) to the Union. Local and industrial conditions do not appear save in brief generalizations, or in a few quotations from contemporary observers. In addition to the documents in the Record Office and to the volumes of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, Mr. Fisher is indebted to the unpublished papers of George, earl Macartney, secretary to Lord Townshend, for valuable and secret letters of the period. Also he has examined secondary authorities "by hundreds", and yet the result has been hardly more than corroborative of sources previously used. Indeed the effort has been simply to "detach and bring into relief the events connected with the 'decline and fall' of the Irish Parliament". There is possibly room for doubt as to the extent and accuracy of the author's work, for, save in occasional instances, he has given few exact citations, writing, "A long series of footnotes is of no assistance to the general reader, and the critical student will have no difficulty in referring to the volumes of correspondence and the other authorities on which my statements are based" (pp. vii-viii). This last assertion is hardly true, for most of the few references given are inadequate. Thus the author quotes Townshend to "one of the Secretaries of State" (p. 32) and gives as his reference "Letter in Record Office dated March 18, 1772". The possible difficulties in verifying such a reference are obvious. Nevertheless, the book will be distinctly serviceable, for its clear presentation of the consecutive incidents and manœuvres of the political game in Ireland, and of the difficulties that led to the Act of Union. Mr. Fisher's presentation emphasizes, even more than earlier historians had done, the wholly impossible relation between the British crown and the Undertakers of the Irish Parliament. It is shown that the Irish Parliament never in any sense represented the Irish people, but rather regarded the great body of the people as public enemies to be held in subjection. A parliamentary oligarchy ruled Ireland in its own interest, dependent on England in times of danger, but otherwise contending for the spoils of office without interference from England. The sessions of the Irish Parliament differed little from the sittings of a corrupt city council. The author defines Irish patriotism as "the right to divide the spoils".

"Many eminently respectable families were interested in . . . thefts and embezzlements" (p. 53). Under Townshend, this so-called patronage was wrested from the Irish Undertakers and vested in the crown. "Improbability and the misappropriation of public funds had for generations been raised to the level of a fine art" (p. 265). British viceroys were forced to continue the system, and since "every majority in the Irish Parliament for a century past had been bought" (p. 296) there was no other method open to Pitt in securing Ireland's consent to the Union. The book is well written, the citations are selected with discrimination, and the story is always interesting.

E. D. ADAMS.

*British Statesmen of the Great War, 1793-1814.* The Ford Lectures for 1911. By J. W. Fortescue. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. 279.) Mr. Fortescue's book embraces the seven lectures delivered at Oxford as the Ford Lectures of 1911. The author has hitherto devoted himself chiefly to military history, but the present work shows him a man of broad historical reading and keen intellect, independent in viewpoint, defiant of more recent historians, and distinctly royalist in his sympathies. The volume is really a chronological survey of England's rôle in the Great War, with minute examination of the services of British statesmen, all of whom are measured by new standards. The leaders of government in most instances suffer from severe, even aggressive criticism, while for minor statesmen clever excuses and palliatives are found to cover all possible shortcomings. Upon most points the author exultantly takes issue with the best-known modern writers. Lord Rosebery's work is flouted at every point, his statements as to the relative efficiency of the army and navy (under Pitt) are a "travesty of truth", his theories "sheer absurdity". Pitt "throughout his administration, studiously neglected the Army and Navy"; his undertaking to send troops to Holland improperly generalised and with indefinite instructions is characterized as a blunder and the writer adds "in these days a minister who gives such instructions should be driven into ignominy and private life". Here Pitt was unduly sanguine but he was more often at fault for his "inveterate prudence". Undoubtedly the halo that has hitherto surrounded Pitt is considerably diminished and he becomes the rather commonplace minister, industrious, honest, and courageous. Asserting his belief in the superior ability, consistency, and foresight of the statesmen who had the misfortune to carry their anti-democratic principles beyond the epoch of war, the writer avowedly proposes to do tardy justice to the three ministers customarily represented as barriers to progress. The honors of achievement and patriotism are accorded to Perceval, Liverpool, and Castlereagh, whose unshakeable firmness against tremendous odds inspires the author's profound admiration.

Conclusions, throughout, which seem more the result of biased reasoning than of unbiased research, characterize the volume. For example we

read "We know how the Americans—represented by their government—have always dealt with us since they have become an independent state. They must prevail and never give way; they must always take and never concede; they enjoy the flouting of an older community as a proof of their superiority; and they esteem a good bargain, even if gained by dishonorable means, to mark the highest form of ability. The United States cannot engage in any form of competition with us, from athletics to diplomacy, without using foul play. They must win, if not by fair skill, then by prearranged trickery or violence; if not by open negotiation, then by garbled maps and forged documents. There is the fact. It may be unpleasant but it cannot be denied." It is surely a misnomer to call this history and to present it as such to English university students. The writer is fluent and original, pugnacious in his prejudices, a champion of the misinterpreted, bitterly jealous in his brilliant but often unfounded generalizations, and, fortunately, rarely convincing.

E. D. ADAMS.

*Napoleon I.: a Biography.* By August Fournier, Professor of History at the University of Vienna. In two volumes. Translated by Annie Elizabeth Adams, with an introduction by H. A. L. Fisher, M.A. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1911, pp. xx, 564; x, 565.) This is the second translation of Fournier's *Napoleon*. The first, completed eight years ago under the editorship of the late Professor E. G. Bourne, and noticed in volume X., pages 412 ff. of the REVIEW, reproduced the original (1885) edition, with such revisions as had appeared in Jaeglé's French translation. The present version reproduces the revised edition of 1904-1906. The introduction by H. A. L. Fisher is a perfunctory statement in two paragraphs, without a word upon the editorial principles followed by the present translator. The ten years which elapsed between the publication of the two editions were especially fruitful in important Napoleonic investigations, and it was to embody the results of this work, in which he had had a large share, that Professor Fournier decided to give his volumes careful revision. In many passages the revision has amounted to virtual rewriting. The subject-matter has been increased about one-ninth. The increase is fairly well distributed, but is especially noticeable in the chapters on Napoleon's early career, the problems of which have been investigated with such success by Masson, Biagi, and Chuquet. The chapter on the coup d'état of Brumaire also contains much new material, drawn mainly from the studies by Aulard and Vandal. To cite another case, the history of the negotiations at Chatillon is given fuller treatment in the light of the author's recent work on that subject. The changes made are all of detail and do not affect the conception of Napoleon's character or the interpretation of his career given in the first edition. The bibliographies are particularly valuable because they contain notes and discussions upon many of the books mentioned. In the



appendixes are printed the originals of a large number of letters, some of them hitherto unpublished, which Napoleon wrote to Talleyrand, Champagny, and Maret, and which Professor Fournier found in the archives at Vienna. The work of the translator has been well done, with some notable exceptions. Without offering any explanation she has abbreviated or omitted many of Fournier's notes. It is impossible to discover the guiding principle of these reductions, which mar a work of this character. The translator has even taken liberties with the text in passages which concern Napoleon's relations with women. She has supplemented, while modifying its real meaning, the description of Josephine's conduct from the time of her marriage to Brumaire, inserting pointless comparisons with the character and temperament of Catherine II. and Mary Stuart. If these alterations were made with the author's consent, the fact should have been stated.

B.

*Letters and Papers of Charles, Lord Barham, Admiral of the Red Squadron, 1758-1813.* Edited by Sir John Knox Laughton, M.A., D.Litt. Volume III. [Publications of the Navy Records Society, vol. XXXIX.] (Printed for the Navy Records Society, 1911, pp. xl, 413.) All of the papers in this volume except a few private letters and memoranda belong to the period (1805-1806) when Lord Barham was First Lord of the Admiralty. A more brilliant period than his brief time of administration it would be hard to find. Sir Robert Calder's action off Finisterre, Nelson's great victory at Trafalgar, Sir Richard Strahan's signal success, and Sir John Duckworth's brilliant action near Saint Domingo all give it lustre. As the editor, Sir John Knox Laughton, points out in his excellent introduction, the papers are divided into several categories. First, there is the correspondence with Lord Keith, commander-in-chief in the Narrow and North seas, especially charged with watching the French coast from which Napoleon was threatening invasion. Some of these letters have to do with the schemes of Robert Fulton, who had interested the British government in his projects for sea-mines, torpedoes, and submarines, much to the disgust of Barham and Keith. The second division is made up of the correspondence with the commander-in-chief at Cork, whose main duty was to guard the approaches to the Channel. The third contains the letters interchanged with Gardner or Cornwallis in command off Brest. Among them is the celebrated order sent to Cornwallis to place Sir Robert Calder off Cape Finisterre, resulting in the check given the French fleet which proved most disastrous. In the fourth division is the correspondence with Orde, Nelson, or Collingwood off Cadiz. Rather strangely these papers furnish no information on the battle of Trafalgar, except the plan of battle. This plan, together with other first-hand testimony, has, in the editor's opinion, quite upset the long-received account of the English

advance and attack. One remarkable fact brought out by this volume of papers is that the Admiralty was more concerned about the danger to British trade from the French naval activity than it was about the danger of invasion by Napoleon. Though the period was popularly known as the time of "The Terror", and though historians have so pictured it, the men really responsible for the coast defense were not worried. As Lord St. Vincent put it, "I don't say the French can't come; I say they can't come by sea".

C. H. VAN TYNE.

*L'Acte Additionnel aux Constitutions de l'Empire du 22 Avril 1815.* Par Léon Radiguet. (Caen, L. Jouan; Paris, Marchal et Godde, 1911, pp. xiii, 528.) The points most worthy of study in relation to the *Acte Additionnel*, according to M. Radiguet, are five in number: (1) why Napoleon in 1815 agreed that France should have a constitution which seemed to be permeated with the principles of liberalism; (2) how the *Acte* was drafted; (3) its principles; (4) how it was received by public opinion; (5) what tendencies were exhibited in its application. The volume is an elaborate and painstaking monograph upon the first four of these points, the fifth being reserved for a future study. Appendixes present texts of the *Acte* at three different stages in its elaboration, a contemporaneous fusing of the *Acte* and of the imperial constitutions which it supplemented into a single document, and lists of the votes at the plebiscite of adoption. There is also a preface by Frédéric Masson. The monograph is thoroughly documented in the best French style. It rests upon a large amount of investigation, especially of newspapers, pamphlets, suggestions for a constitution submitted to Napoleon, and reports of the police and the prefects. The most serious omission is that of works upon English history and contemporaneous English affairs. The *Acte* was formed under the influence of men whose ideal was the English constitution. Consequently, M. Radiguet has much to say about English matters. Yet there is no indication that he has read a single book in English. His ideas of English affairs seem to be drawn exclusively from the constitutional studies of Boutmy and Esmein and their terse generalizations are frequently made the basis of exaggerated inferences. Although *mémoires* are not used extensively, some important points show too implicit a reliance upon them.

M. Radiguet describes his work as an historical and juridical study. The two are not kept perfectly distinct, but three of the four parts are primarily historical. These three, in the opinion of the reviewer, give the monograph its value. The juridical part consists of little more than a statement for many points involved in the *Acte* of the corresponding arrangement in the constitutions of 1799, 1802, 1804, and 1814, along with the personal dictum of the author as to the wisdom of the scheme. His point of view is that of a discriminating admirer of the Napoleonic

institutions of 1799-1804 and of an adverse critic of the Revolution and of the parliamentary régime.

Upon some points the study will lead to new views, but in general the results are valuable chiefly as confirmation of prevailing views.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

*Bismarck and German Unity.* By Munroe Smith, Professor of Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence in Columbia University. (New York, Columbia University Press, 1910, pp. x, 132. Second edition, revised and enlarged.) This epitome, first printed in the New York *Evening Post* and *Nation* when Bismarck died in 1898, was then issued in book form. Its qualities are well known. It is clear, concise, and remarkably accurate: for accuracy is hard to attain where generalizations cannot be qualified. In this second edition, the bibliographical summary has been brought up to date, and a short essay on Bismarck as a Phrase-Maker has been added. We do not note many changes in the author's point of view. The colossal, if not heroic, Bismarck remains: but the outline would have been even more lifelike if the reasonableness of some of the opposition to him had been hinted at. So a line of comment on the result of the *Kulturkampf* and other episodes would be well. We dissent from the statement that Bismarck's policy after 1870 was always fought out within the lines of the constitution, and ended in compromises which preserved at once the interests of the state and the liberties of the citizen (p. 61). The explanation of the rise of the Social Democrats seems also inadequate (p. 66). Pius IX. died February 7 (not January), 1878 (p. 64). Sometimes the edge of Bismarck's sarcasm is blunted in translation: but when all is said, this is the best brief routine account of Bismarck in English.

*B. G. Teubner, 1811-1911: Geschichte der Firma in deren Auftrag.* Herausgegeben von Friedrich Schulze. (Leipzig, 1911, pp. vi, 520.) This book, in giving us the history of the important publishing firm of Teubner in Leipzig, furnishes a running commentary on the intellectual and business development of Germany since 1811. The founder, the son of a Protestant clergyman, was compelled by poverty to begin his career as a typesetter. He soon bought a printing office which he made into one of the largest in Germany. In the early twenties, the ambitious printer began—with the aid of excellent scholars like the Dindorfs—to go into the publishing of Latin and Greek texts for school use. About 1850 he expanded this into the now famous *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana*. Both series reflect the neo-humanistic movement set in motion by Winckelmann, Goethe, Wolf, Wilhelm von Humboldt, and others, as well as the high standards of textual criticism introduced by Lachmann, Haupt, and their associates. To Teubner, prevented as he had been from satisfying the intellectual ideals traditional in his family, this remained his favorite enterprise. He was, however, too

keen a business man not to respond to the "modern" spirit which was beginning to assert itself. The "Young Germans"—of whom Heine is the exponent best known in foreign countries—were, since 1830, insisting—in opposition to the "Romantic School"—that literature must be in close contact with life. Hence Teubner now published many works on modern history, theological criticism, and kindred subjects; also translations from the French, etc., always insisting, however, on issuing only works of dignity and importance.

The ideal of excellence and notably that of enterprise has been carried on since Teubner's death in 1856. Some of the most valuable works on classical philology (like Wölfflin's *Thesaurus*), have continued to appear; in addition there have been issued a great number of works on pure and applied science, and, perhaps more remarkable still, a series of colored lithographs done by leading artists and reflecting the rise of German pictorial art during the last two decades. We learn also of the enormous growth of the plant in all its branches. About two and one-half million volumes are issued every year, not counting the newspapers and periodicals.

The book before us, well written, enriched by many facsimiles and portraits, and excellently printed, further bears witness to Germany's increasing appreciation of aesthetic values.

C. VON KLENZE.

*History of Money in the British Empire and the United States.* By Agnes F. Dodd. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1911, pp. xiv, 356.) This book is divided into two parts: the first, comprising about two-thirds, treats the history of money and banking in the British Empire, and the second treats the history of money and banking in the United States. The treatment of the British Empire outside of the United Kingdom is very brief, covering less than 25 pages.

For the general reader the book possesses value; it describes the chief events in the monetary and banking history of the two countries, and is based for the most part upon a comparatively few reputable secondary authorities. For the historian, however, and the economist the book is negligible. It is in no sense a contribution to the history or science of money and banking. Citations of authorities are infrequent, and, when made, usually merely mention the name of the author without any page reference.

Miss Dodd apparently does not possess a thorough working knowledge of the fundamentals of monetary science, for there are frequent slips in the statement and in the application of elementary principles. For example we read (p. xiii), "Increased rapidity of circulation has the same effect as an increase in the supply of money, and tends to lower prices, because it increases the amount of work that a given quantity of money can perform." Obviously this would raise prices, not lower them. Several times the statement is made that variations of the market ratio

between gold and silver in a bimetallic country result in the withdrawal of the relatively cheaper metal (pp. 60, 131), instead of the relatively dearer one as is actually the case under Gresham's Law.

The book contains many errors of fact among which the following are typical: "After 1751 there was a stable paper currency throughout the New England States" (p. 236). In the chapter entitled Finance during the American War of Independence Miss Dodd says: "In 1783, Morris . . . resigned, and his place was taken by Alexander Hamilton" (p. 251). "In 1857 . . . [the depreciated foreign coins] were declared by law to be no longer legal tender; they were received at Government offices at one-fifth of their nominal value" (p. 264). Referring to the Sherman Purchase Act of 1890 the author says: "The amount of silver to be purchased monthly by the Treasury was now definitely fixed at 2,000,000 ounces of bullion, or silver to the value of \$4,500,000; and to enable these purchases to be made the Government was given unrestricted authority to issue treasury notes" (p. 323). What the act of 1890 did was to require the purchase monthly of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, subject to the restriction that only so much should be purchased as should be offered at market prices not exceeding one dollar for 371¼ grains of pure silver (the content of a silver dollar).

E. W. KEMMERER.

*Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society.* Volumes XI. and XII. (Worcester, the Society, 1909, 1911, pp. 267; xvi, 268.) Volume XI. furnishes guidance, mainly by way of calendar, to the manuscript records of the French and Indian War in the library of the society. It is prepared by Dr. Charles H. Lincoln, who presents, first, a calendar of the manuscripts of Sir William Johnson possessed by the society, a calendar of the manuscripts of Colonel John Bradstreet, some full texts from each of these groups, a calendar of the society's other French and Indian War materials and the full text of the orderly-book of Lieutenant William Henshaw, describing camp life under Amherst on the march to Fort Edward and at that fort, from May to November, 1759. As the preface justly says, accounts of such collections are indispensable to any full knowledge of the history of the war. Dr. Lincoln has done his work exceedingly well, and has furnished an excellent index.

The other volume, entitled *British Royal Proclamations relating to America, 1603-1783*, edited by Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the society, is the result of an exceedingly laudable effort of the society to fill a noticeable gap in the published records of American colonial history. In spite of the importance of royal proclamations and the frequent references to them in colonial history, their actual texts have been exceedingly difficult to consult. Of the 101 printed in this volume, the greater number have indeed been already printed in the *London Gazette*; but as there seems to be in the whole United States but one file

of that journal, the student has almost as little chance to consult them there as in the original form. Mr. Brigham, whose search has been most painstaking and intelligent, prints usually from the printed broadsides, found in one or another British or American repository, and indicates the various places where these rare originals may be found. Appropriate and excellent notes are supplied. The texts themselves are interesting and on certain matters—chiefly tobacco before the Restoration and the regulation of trade and navigation after it—they shed a large amount of light, and help to a fuller understanding of British colonial policy. Among the less important proclamations are a dozen proclaiming fast-days during the war for American independence, and several regulating the distribution of prize money in that and previous wars.

*Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, number 20. (New York, the Society, 1911, pp. xix, 209.) The American Jewish Historical Society sustains well in this volume the quality maintained in its predecessors. The most interesting paper, and at the same time the one marked by the greatest learning, is that of the Reverend Dr. David de Sola Pool on Hebrew Learning among the Puritans of New England prior to 1700, in which some bubbles of reputation are pricked yet deserved honor is conceded to the learning of the Massachusetts ministers of the first generation. Another paper of much interest is that of Dr. Alexander Marx on the history of various European societies for promoting the study of Jewish history, a suggestive and stimulating record. The Jews of Virginia from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century are treated with many personal details by Mr. Leon Hühner. Mr. Benjamin H. Hartogensis explains clearly the history of the peculiar law of Rhode Island regarding consanguineous Jewish marriages, and its relation to the law prevailing elsewhere in America. The other contributions are mostly collections of original documents, or are biographical in character.

*An Historical Digest of the Provincial Press, being a Collation of all Items of Personal and Historic Reference relating to American Affairs printed in the Newspapers of the Provincial Period, beginning with the Appearance of The Present State of New-English Affairs, 1689, Publick Occurrences, 1690, and the First Issue of The Boston News-Letter, 1704, and ending with the Close of the Revolution, 1783.* Compiled and edited under the direction of Lyman Horace Weeks and Edwin M. Bacon. [Massachusetts Series, vol. I.] (Boston, the Society for Americana, 1911, pp. xiii, 564.) The scheme of this work is to reproduce the texts of American newspapers other than their reprints of foreign intelligence in the English journals, from the first attempted American newspaper in 1690, of which a single number was issued, down through the provincial period closing with the year 1783.

The first volume now issued is devoted to the Massachusetts press.

The Boston *News-Letter* naturally forms the main body of the work, occupying pages 61-488. The material of the first sixty pages is supplied by the other papers noticed on the title-page, together with an account of the precursors of the newspaper, a list of Massachusetts periodicals from 1689 to 1783, and a list of authorities.

The first newspaper (correctly so termed) issued in the colony was *Publick Occurrences*, September 25, 1690, for although it was antedated by *The Present State of the New-English Affairs*, brought out in 1689, the latter was a single broadside without indication of any intention of continuation. The editors therefore seem right in crediting to the *Publick Occurrences* the distinction of being the first attempt to start a newspaper in the colonies, for undoubtedly the publishers intended to continue it regularly, had it not fallen under the ban of the government. The only copy of the publication in existence is preserved in the Public Record Office in London. It was first reproduced in the *Historical Magazine* for 1857, by Dr. Samuel A. Green, who later, in 1901, printed it in facsimile, and it is also reproduced in the volume now under consideration.

Next came the Campbell News-Letters, issued by John Campbell, postmaster of Boston, 1703, which comprised news that came to him from abroad, legal items of Boston, and reports received from other American colonies through the post-office. Twelve of these letters are here printed, preceded by nine manuscript News-Letters from 1699 to 1703.

The Boston *News-Letter* takes up the rest of the volume. In the presentation of the paper the foreign news is briefly summarized, then the American news is given *in extenso*. The contents are commonly made up of proclamations, port statistics, importations, postal service, events local and colonial, real estate transactions, property holdings, wills, court and administrative affairs, legislative acts, and advertisements.

The editors are modest in their claims as to what extent the material in these volumes will add to knowledge of the period covered. From our examination, we think that they are justified in the idea that considerable new light has been shed upon "literary usages, the origin of words, terms and phrases, which have worked their way into common language". The great value of the undertaking, however, is that it has brought together in a convenient compass, and made easily accessible, material which hitherto has had to be sought in widely scattered depositories.

*Proceedings of the New York Historical Association. The Twelfth Annual Meeting, with Constitution, By-Laws, and List of Members.* Volume X. (Published by the New York Historical Association, 1911, pp. 652.) The volume embodies, besides the official record of the meeting of the association at Lake Champlain, October 4, 5, and 6, 1910, a number of papers and three monographs of some length. The papers belonging in the first category are for the most part rather discursive in character, but well adapted nevertheless to the occasion of their presen-

tation. The following merit particular mention: "The Setting of Lake Champlain History", by John M. Clarke, LL.D.; "Historical Societies, their Work and Worth", by Victor Hugo Paltsits; and "The First Missionaries on Lake Champlain", by Rev. Thomas J. Campbell. The three monographs referred to, which present the results of actual investigation, are: "The History of the Iron Ore Industry on Lake Champlain", by Dr. George F. Bixby; "New Historical Light on the Real Burial Place of George Augustus Lord Viscount Howe, 1758", by James Austin Holden; and "The Black Watch at Ticonderoga", by Frederick B. Richards. Dr. Bixby's paper is quite as much descriptive and statistical as it is historical, treating largely of methods and results. Mr. Holden's paper is the most considerable contribution to the volume, and, while the subject is not one of the most inspiring, it makes, nevertheless, an opportunity for some very nice work in historical criticism. The discussion takes its rise from the discovery at Ticonderoga in 1889 of a stone which, it was assumed by some, marked the grave of Lord Howe. Mr. Holden has ransacked archives as well as printed records for material which might throw light on the question and has woven a chain of evidence which leaves practically no doubt that Howe was really buried in Albany, as had always been supposed before the discovery of the Ticonderoga stone. Most of this material has been used before. That which is offered as new is some letters of Captain Alexander Money Penny, who was with Lord Howe when he was killed and afterward took charge of his remains. Mr. Holden does not, however, state definitely where these letters are found. While the author marshals the evidence with convincing effectiveness he nevertheless often goes so far afield that one is apt to lose sight of the point of the argument. There is also a good deal of repetition. It may be added that the case for Ticonderoga is presented in this volume by Mr. F. B. Wickes. His argument is not convincing although as a brief it possesses some merit. Mr. Richards's paper really embodies a good deal of the history of the Black Watch regiment not pertaining to its service at Ticonderoga. Much of this material—regimental lists, comparative tables of losses, biographical sketches, etc.—is to be found in the twenty appendixes to the article.

*The Indian Place-Names on Long Island and Islands Adjacent, with their Probable Significations.* By William Wallace Tooker, Algonkinist. Edited, with an Introduction, by Alexander F. Chamberlain, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Clark University. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911, pp. xxviii, 314.) Mr. Tooker has a high reputation as a student of Algonkin names, especially those of Long Island. Heretofore his conclusions have appeared as scattered papers or chapters in local histories. Long Island names, thoroughly revised, now appear in a substantial volume, and his old friend, Professor Chamberlain, has aided in preparing this valuable book.



Trials come in such studies. Indian names in New York were written in several European tongues, and allowance must be made for this. They are mostly corrupted or abbreviated. They were written hastily—often indistinctly—and mistakes occur in transcribing. Pronunciation was often misunderstood, and words much alike in sound may have different meanings.

Long Island names were written by the English and Dutch only, lessening one difficulty. Early forms are preserved in original records, and these can be consulted in case of doubt. This Mr. Tooker has done, and his knowledge of local features has proved of great value. Long study has enabled him to correct early errors, and the result is a reliable treatise.

Algonkin words differ from Iroquois in the use of labials and also in structure. The former usually prefix the adjective and the locative particle becomes a suffix. Most Iroquois words reverse this. Mr. Tooker deals almost exclusively with the former. Familiarity with early records enables him to detect English names in supposed Indian forms, as Hoggenoch for Hog Neck. Of much interest are his notes on personal names in transfers of land. Mr. L. H. Morgan erroneously held that all Indian lands were held in common, all early writers asserting the contrary. Early Long Island deeds prove that purchases were often made from Indians owning small lots called after them.

One great advantage of Mr. Tooker's local knowledge is shown in defining Manetuck, which he at first thought a form of Manatuck, a name for hills throughout New England. He found no hill there, but a pine swamp instead, expressed by the Delaware word Menantak. His treatment of Manhattan is good.

The prosaic character of Indian place-names also comes out. They refer to boundaries, fishing places, or natural features, as elsewhere, while many persons are seeking beautiful or poetic Indian names, which are rarer. The student will value the ample critical notes, but others will find a century of names appended, suitable for boats, camps, or homes, equally precious to them. In every way it is a timely publication.

*The Logs of the Serapis—Alliance—Ariel, under the Command of John Paul Jones, 1779–1780.* With Extracts from Public Documents, Unpublished Letters, and Narratives, and Illustrated with Reproductions of Scarce Prints. Edited by John S. Barnes. [Publications of the Naval History Society, vol. I.] (New York, the Society, 1911, pp. xliv, 138.) This book is the first volume of the publications of the recently founded Naval History Society, an organization that proposes to render to American naval history a service similar to that rendered to British naval history by the Navy Records Society. It is printed by the De Vinne Press of New York and is an excellent sample of their beautiful workmanship. Its principal contents consist of an introductory note by the editor, lists of officers and men on the *Bon Homme*

*Richard* and *Ariel*, logs of the *Serapis* (September 26–November 21, 1779), *Alliance* (November 22, 1779–June 12, 1780), and *Ariel* (June 18–October 14, 1780), remarks respecting the battle off Flamborough Head, a letter of Captain James Nicholson to Captain John Barry respecting Jones's efforts before Congress to obtain higher rank in the navy (dated June 24, 1781), a letter of Jones to Commodore Esek Hopkins respecting the cruise of the *Providence* (dated September 4, 1776), a letter of Jones to John Wendell respecting the cruise of the *Ranger* and other matters (dated December 11, 1777), and some extracts from the Narrative of Midshipman Nathaniel Fanning. Nearly all of these documents are now published for the first time, and they are mostly copied from manuscripts in the possession of the editor. The book also contains a portrait of Jones (original by Moreau le Jeune), a rare print of the engagement off Flamborough Head, and facsimiles of the first page of the log of the *Serapis*, of a letter of Lieutenant Beaumont Groube, and of the first page of the muster roll of the *Bon Homme Richard*.

In his introductory note the editor discusses at length the history of the materials published in the book, identifies the authorship and penmanship of documents, and acknowledges his obligations to those who have assisted him in his work. His note is a valuable addition to the critical literature relating to Jones. He calls the recent *Life* by Buell "simply a pleasing, popular romance". His critical skill is exhibited in his identification of two pages of manuscript, now found in the Peter Force Collection of Manuscripts, in the Library of Congress, as a part of the log of the *Serapis*. For historical purposes the most valuable information in the book is that which relates to the battle off Flamborough Head and that which throws additional light upon the character of Jones. Large parts of the logs are chiefly of antiquarian interest; other parts however enable us to add somewhat to the details of Jones's career. Our good opinion of Jones is upon the whole not enhanced by the information presented in the book (see pp. xviii, xxvi, 125–127, 132–133). The proof-reading has been well done, and slips in statement are rare. On page xxxi, "1792" should read "1794"; and on page 128, "Ezekiel" should read "Esek". There is no index. The publication is highly creditable to the Naval History Society, and augurs well for its future performances, which might appropriately include the printing of the correspondence of Jones, or of the official letters of Revolutionary naval offices and officers.

C. O. PAULLIN.

*Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives relating to the Territories of the United States (to 1873)*. By David W. Parker. (Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1911, pp. 476.) The volume is supplementary to Van Tyne and Leland's *Guide to the Archives in Washington*, and, as its title indicates, is a detailed description of the territorial

papers. The mechanism of the volume, like that of its predecessor, is most excellent. By grouping the calendars under the names of the various territories, it is made possible for the student to find quickly everything bearing on his subject. The calendar of documents, which includes those found in the Department of State, Treasury Department, Post-Office, General Land Office, House and Senate archives, and Library of Congress, is compressed within the lowest terms consistent with clearness. There is thus made accessible to students a vast amount of interesting and valuable material, hitherto almost unexploited by our historians.

During the preparation of the volume it became evident that some method of delimitation would be necessary. Therefore whole classes of documents, such as the Indian and military papers, those of "narrowly local character", in general, papers relating to internal improvements, routine letters, etc., were omitted. Concerning this method of elimination there is room for serious difference of opinion. The general editor of the series in his preface announces as the criterion followed this general principle, that students are primarily interested in the phenomena of the developing territory that have to do "with its government and its constitutional and political history". It is the reviewer's opinion that students of western history are equally interested in social and economic development and that the usefulness of an otherwise excellent volume has been impaired by too general exclusion. No doubt it is planned to supplement this volume with one including some of the omitted classes; but the students' demands would have been better satisfied by calendaring together all documents within the field; and a more comprehensive work, published in several volumes, could have been carried out with an ultimate saving of time and labor for the Institution.

*Calendar of the Papers of Martin Van Buren*, prepared from the Original Manuscripts in the Library of Congress by Elizabeth Howard West. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1910 [1911], pp. 757.) Half a dozen years ago Mrs. Smith Thompson Van Buren and Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris presented this collection of Van Buren papers to the Library of Congress. Dr. James Schouler has described it in the ninety-fifth volume of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In spite of the large excisions, notably of letters to Jackson, which the careful Van Buren made from the mass of papers he possessed, the collection remains one of the great sources for a knowledge of American political history in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Some six thousand letters are calendared in this volume—a great service to historical students. The calendaring seems to have been done with much care and skill. The index covers more than ninety pages of fine print.

*Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1908*. Volume II, Parts I. and II. *Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas*. Edited by George P. Garrison, Ph.D., Professor of

History in the University of Texas. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1911, pp. 807; 808-1617.) The importance of this publication is obvious. Many good judges believed that the Republic of Texas might become a rival of her great neighbor, and she had relations with foreign powers which signified much for the United States. These volumes consist of several bodies of correspondence: with the United States, 1835-1842, in addition to that which made up volume I. (AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, xv, 630); with the United States, 1843-1846; with Mexico, 1836-1845; with Great Britain, 1837-1846; with France, 1838-1846; and a certain amount of correspondence with Spain, Prussia, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Hanse Towns, the Papal States, and Yucatan. Light is thrown upon numerous interesting subjects, and notably upon the relations of Texas to the United States (leading up to annexation), her relations to England, the policy of England and France with reference to our acquiring her, and the internal political affairs of Texas and the United States. In many cases the documents are of the highest value. The editing—a little more pronounced than that of volume I.—was substantially completed by Professor Garrison, and while possibly there might be a difference of opinion occasionally as to capitalization or some other detail, we may rely confidently, of course, on the scholarship and fidelity of the work. The division of the correspondence into groups, it should be noted, requires one to be careful, for some of the documents deal with more than a single country. For instance (p. 1,485), Ashbel Smith's despatch (no. 55) of June 2, 1844, is placed in the correspondence with France, but is concerned mainly with England. In both of these countries he was the Texan representative. One could wish that some of the many papers (beginning on page 1289) relating to Saligny's petty quarrel with the Texan authorities, growing out of his refusal to pay a bill for board, had been condensed or omitted, and in their place certain particularly important despatches, to be found only in out-of-the-way publications, had been reprinted; but a plan so deliberately made must be criticized with great caution. A Calendar of Correspondence Hitherto Printed, a list of Addenda and Corrigenda (relating to volume I.), a list of the documents arranged chronologically under the names of the writers, and a good general index complete the work.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

*The British Consuls in the Confederacy*, by Milledge L. Bonham, jr., Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies in Economics and Public Law, volume XLIII., no. 3, pp. 267), is an extensive study of an interesting phase of Confederate history. At the outbreak of the Civil War foreign consuls resident in the seceding states were allowed to continue the exercise of their functions on the theory that the exequaturs granted by the federal government as the agent of the states remained valid, while at the same time the Confederate government desired to make the consuls a

lever for inducing recognition of the Confederacy. The policy led however to complications and friction, with the result that the consuls were ultimately expelled. Dr. Bonham has gathered into this monograph a great deal of material, through which he has traced the history of the subject with care, although mainly from the Confederate side. A thorough study of the subject cannot of course be made until access can be had to the reports of the consuls themselves. The principal manuscript materials which have been used are the Pickens-Bonham papers and the Pickett papers in the Library of Congress and the letter-books of Governors Clark of North Carolina and Lubbock and Murrah of Texas. The affair of the consuls, aside from its direct bearing upon the Confederacy, is of particular interest because of the questions of international law that were involved in it. For it was the diplomatic rather than the commercial phase of consular activity that was brought to the fore by the situation. A chapter is nevertheless devoted to the commercial relations of the consuls. The public attitude in the matter, as voiced by the newspapers, is presented with some particularity.

*Memoirs of W. W. Holden.* With an introduction by William K. Boyd. [The John Lawson Monographs of the Trinity College Historical Society, Durham, North Carolina, vol. II.] (Durham, 1911, pp. vii, 199). The writer of these memoirs was editor and proprietor of the *North Carolina Standard* from 1843 to 1868; was appointed provisional governor of North Carolina by President Johnson in May, 1865, holding that office until the following December; was elected governor in 1868, and was impeached in March, 1871, because of his proceedings against the Ku Klux Klan. The memoirs of a man who was in the very forefront of state politics for more than a quarter of a century during which politics constantly seethed and boiled ought to be of great value. These memoirs possess interest and they also have value; nevertheless they are something of a disappointment, because there is so much that Governor Holden might have told us which he has not, so many matters of which we are given only a partial view which we could wish had been presented in a broader light. The principal reason for these deficiencies, as well as for the somewhat disorganized state in which the memoirs appear, is to be attributed to the advanced age and feebleness of the writer at the time when his memoirs were recorded. He laments that while his mind is full of the events of the past he has not the physical strength to catch them and fix them all on paper. In spite of these deficiencies we do however learn how many things came about in North Carolina politics concerning which we should otherwise be shut up to conjecture. Conferences and other incidents which reveal the attitude of the memoirist and the part which he took in affairs are often related in some detail; sometimes indeed with the additional purpose of revealing the attitudes of other men. Concerning the trend of political opinion the exposition is not all that could be desired. The development of

Holden's own attitude from one of pronounced hostility to the "Black Republicans" in 1856, or thereabouts, to alliance with their successors in 1865, if not in 1863, is only half explained. Touching his course in suppressing the Ku Klux, Governor Holden, although acknowledging that he doubtless made mistakes, at the same time spiritedly maintains that he was not actuated in the least by political motives and that the course he took was absolutely necessary. There is throughout the book a singular freedom from personal attack on those who opposed him; scarcely any manifestation of bitterness even toward those who were active in his impeachment. Taken as a whole the memoirs aid materially toward an understanding of Holden's part in reconstruction in North Carolina, and contribute something toward a general view of the period.

*The Panama Canal: a Study in International Law and Diplomacy.* By Harmodio Arias, B.A., LL.B. [Studies, London School of Economics and Political Science.] (London, P. S. King and Son, 1911, pp. xiv, 188.) This essay is an attempt to determine the status of the Panama Canal from the standpoint of international law. In the first part the author reviews the diplomatic history of the question, and in the second he discusses existing treaty stipulations and the principles of international law which he deems applicable. The historical discussion contains little or nothing that is new. The discussion of the legal status of the canal is, however, timely and suggestive.

We agree with the writer that in view of "the analogy existing between the Suez and Panama canals, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that their position in law will be exactly the same", but in assuming that "there is no doubt whatever as to the international status" of the Suez Canal, he leaves out of account the reservation under which England signed the Convention of 1888, and the fact that this reservation was again brought to public notice by Mr. Curzon on the floor of the House of Commons in 1898. He also overestimates the neutralization features of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and fails to interpret that instrument in the light of the clauses stricken out of the first draft. As a matter of fact the treaty as revised is full of loopholes, and the neutralization of neither canal is yet fully assured. The fact that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty is signed only by the United States and England, Mr. Arias contends, contrary to most writers, does not impair the principle of neutralization, because the treaty "embodies rules which have already gained universal acceptance [in the Suez Canal Convention] and are just in themselves".

In the chapter on The Fortification of the Panama Canal Mr. Arias again differs from most authorities in holding that fortifications are not inconsistent with the idea of neutralization. Neutralization, he says, "cannot take away the right of self-defence, and, as a logical consequence, the erection of fortifications is not repugnant to the notion of neutralization". In view of the decision of the United States to fortify

the canal this view should be of comfort to the advocates of neutralization.

The quotation from President Cleveland's message, page 50, is not taken from an official source and is inaccurate. The date of the second Peace Conference, pages 79 and 141, should be 1907 and not 1909. Off-shot, page 78, should be offshoot.

JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ.

#### TEXT-BOOK

*A History of the Ancient World.* By GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD, Ph.D., Professor of History, Columbia University. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1911, pp. xviii, 588.)

The great advantage which Professor Botsford's *History of the Ancient World* possesses is that it springs from a first-hand acquaintance with the sources. For twenty-five years he has been busied professionally with their study. In that time, moreover, he has had occasion to keep in constant touch with the secondary literature; and how wide is his reach and careful is his performance all those know who have tested his *Roman Assemblies*. One may dissent from Professor Botsford's opinion on particular matters, and, in fact, the reviewer is by no means in accord with all his conclusions. That goes almost without saying in a province where the elements of uncertainty are often so great. The point is that the views stated in this text are generally capable of a satisfactory defense. They are not, as is unhappily too frequently the case in similar works, survivals of abandoned syntheses or half-truths reached by ignoring new or pertinent facts. Ancient history is now cluttered up with generalizations which were once sound but which have proved inadequate with advancing knowledge, and with the hasty inferences of men of imagination to whom the paucity of materials has been a license for free and reckless conjecture. A lot of dead books are commonly treated with numbing reverence and a lot of live books with undeserved respect. It is, therefore, refreshing to find a text-book writer who is really critical.

In the material equipment of text-books on ancient history the standard set in the United States is very high—higher the reviewer believes than in any other country. In paper and binding they are often inferior to their English rivals, but to them alone; whereas in the number of maps and other illustrations they are in a class by themselves. Professor Botsford's maps are well designed and his illustrations well chosen. If fault can be found at all it is with the way some of them are executed, but it is a fair question whether much better can be reasonably demanded in a work which contains 606 pages and has to sell for \$1.50. Care has been taken to have the maps really help geography and the cuts really illustrate the text, and in general no pains have been spared to enable the students—and the teachers, alas!—to pronounce all proper names